

MOROZOVA, O.V. ; IVANOVA, R.P. ; KOZLOV, V.M.

Chemical composition of wood from dying and dry trunks of Korean pine and Ayan spruce. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSSR no.3:45-49 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Pine) (Spruce)

Morozova, C. Ye

MOLCHANOVA, S. I.; MOROZOVA, O. Ye.; SHCHEKIN, V. V.

Catalytic cracking with magnesium silicate catalysts. Trudy Inst.
nefti no. 6:30-34 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

(Cracking process)

Morozova, O.E.

Catalytic cracking of heavy petroleum fractions O.E. Morozova and V.V. Shchekin. *Trudy Inst. Nefti, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 6, 35-9 (1955). --Cracking of heavy products on com. alumina-silica catalysts does not differ fundamentally, except for high coke yield, from cracking of light products of the same origin. Gases obtained in cracking light and heavy products are almost alike, but the gasoline from heavy products contains more aromatic hydrocarbons. High temps. and high space velocity reduce the coke yield but produce gasolines contg. more unsatd. hydrocarbons.
B. Z. Kamich

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MOROZOVA, O. Ye.

Catalytic properties of activated aluminum oxide. K. G.
Mieserov, O. E. Morozova, and Al. A. Petrov. J. Gen.
Chem. U.S.S.R. 29, 2186-8 (1956) (Engl. translation).—
See C.A. 50, 4611f. B. M. R.

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MOROZOVA, O. Ye.

✓ Catalytic properties of activated aluminum oxide. K. G. Meserov, O. E. Morozova, and Al. A. Petrov. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 2204-8 (1955). — The catalytic properties of Al_2O_3 , activated with mineral acids in the isomerization of olefins were studied. The activating actions of the acids increase in the following order: H_3BO_3 , HBr , H_3PO_4 , HCl . HF , H_2SO_4 , HNO_3 has no effect. The activity of Al_2O_3 activated with HCl is directly related to the extent to which the surface OH groups are replaced by Cl^- . It is proposed that the active centers of the catalyst have the structure

$$\alpha \left[\begin{array}{c} -O-Al-O-Al- \\ | \quad \quad \quad | \\ Cl \quad \quad \quad Cl \end{array} \right] H^+$$

J. Rovtar Leach

②

AA-
MST

Phosphoorganic oil additives. G. V. Vinogradov, M. D. Borborod'ko, O. E. Morozova, P. I. Saita, and A. V. Ivanova. *Khim. i Tekhnol. Topica* 1956, No. 3, 47-50.

The effect of H_3PO_4 and H_3PO_3 derivs. on the wear of steel balls in motion and under pressure (P) at 20-94° was followed by a periodic analysis of the oil and by microscopic examn. of the metal surface (cf. *C.A.* 50, 116084). The amt. of additive used was 3% by wt. dissolved in the naphthene-paraffinic lubricating oil MC-20 which has d_4^{20} 0.8812, mol. wt. 543, n_D^{20} 1.4859, viscosity at 20, 50, and 100° 750, 105, and 14.5 centistokes. The compds. tested were: tributyl phosphite (I), tributyl phosphate, tributyl dithiophosphate, tributyl trithiophosphate, tributyl thiophosphate, tributyl dithiophosphate, tributyl trithiophosphate, and tributyl tetrahiophosphate; the last named compd. was the most effective in reducing wear without jamming, at axial pressures from 30 kg. to 300 kg. An increase in the temp. from 20° to 94° and in the sliding rate of the balls from 7.7 cm./sec. to 46 cm./sec., lowered P_1 (the load-jamming coeff.) for MC-20 by 1.5 and for an oil contg. 0.1 mole/l. of I by 1.85. For each additive the friction coeff. was independent of the concn. up to the jamming point. Supplementing the additives with either dibenzyl or dilauryl sulfide (0.3 mole/l.) slightly lowered the values of P_1 and of the wear when $P < P_1$. Addn. of benzyl chloride, under similar conditions, increased P_1 and gave very small wear at $P < P_1$. Similarly, tetra-isopropyl-bisdithiophosphate and dibenzyl sulfide gave good results. An analysis of the function of the additives showed that P in these compds. provided high load-jamming characteristics, while S improved the wear with a synergistic effect at $P < P_1$ which was most conspicuous when the action of the S compd. took effect at the start of the jamming.

A. P. Kotichy

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 12,
p 94 (USSR) 15-57-12-17323

AUTHORS: Shchekin, V. V., Morozova, O. Ye., Antonova, A. I.

TITLE: Evaluating the Uniformity and Size of Active Surface
of Aluminosilicates (Ob otsenke odnorodnosti i velichiny
aktivnoy poverkhnosti u aluminosilikatov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-t nefti AN SSSR, 1956, Nr 8, pp 100-106

ABSTRACT: The authors propose a method for evaluating the
uniformity and size of active surfaces of aluminosilicate
catalysts. This method is based on utilizing kinetic
relations observed on the deactivated catalysts. The
authors point out that strong organic bases, while
deactivating the surfaces of aluminosilicates, also lower
their activity in regard to isomerization, polymeri-
zation, cracking and redistribution of hydrogen; these
facts indicate that active centers for all these
reactions act similarly. Amounts of organic bases
necessary for a full deactivation of a catalyst were

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Evaluating the Uniformity and Size of Active (Cont.) 15-57-12-17323

determined by means of the kinetic equation for catalytic reactions of three catalysts. These amounts lie between the limits of 6 to 7 gram molecules of pyridine per 100 g of a catalyst. The value of 5.6 gram molecules was found by direct measuring of chemical absorption of pyridine. Surface activity of the studied aluminosilicates was proved to be practically uniform. This last fact expresses itself in the applicability of A. V. Frost's equation for appropriate calculations in the stability of β parameter and in the linear decrease of α in response to the quantity of deactivator used.

Card 2/2

I. D. Porneiman

MOROZOVA, O.Ye.

11(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

609/1319

Abstracts and 6092. Scientific filial

Khimya svergo-organicheskikh soedineniy, soderzhashchikh v sebya i neproduktivnykh; materialy II mezhdunarodnogo (Chemistry of Sulfur-Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum Products; Papers of the 2nd Scientific Session) v. 1. Ufa, Izd. Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR, 1976. 220 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Fedotkin, E.I.; Editorial Board: Kryukov, B.B., Mashkin, A.V., Obolentsov, B.D. (Resp. Ed.), Kochetkovskiy, V.P., and Shania, L.L.; Tech. Ed.: Shabanov, B. Sh.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum specialists of scientific research establishments, educational institutions, and petroleum refining plants.

COVERAGE: This collection is the first of a multivolume publication on the results of scientific research work carried out in the Soviet Union on the chemistry and technology of sulfur- and nitrogen-organic compounds during the period 1954-1975; and according to a coordinated research project outlined in 1956 by the sponsoring agency (Bashkir Branch, AN SSSR).
Card 1/15

Morozova, O. Ye., O. V. Vinogradov, and N.D. Beshkova. (Institut nefti AN SSSR -- Petroleum Institute, AN USSR) Investigation of the Influence of Sulfur-Organic Compounds on the Anti-Wear Properties of Motor Oils. Benzyl disulfide, benzyl sulfide, di-n-hexyl sulfide, elemental sulfur, and other sulfur-organic compounds were employed as additives to determine whether anti-wear properties of lubricants were enhanced. At high sliding speeds with sub-critical loads, wear increased but for oil with an additive, the degree of wear was less than for pure oil. Graphs are plotted with respect to the influence of temperature and sliding speed on anti-wear properties and the critical load values for seizing.

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SOV/55-58-9-3/14

AUTHORS: Tsurkan, I. G; Vinogradov, G. V; Pavlovskaya, N. T,
and Morozova, O. Ye.

TITLE: Anti-Wear Properties of Oils from Eastern Petroleum.
(Protivoiznosnyye svoystva masel iz vostochnykh neftey).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr.3.
pp. 29 - 34. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: During investigations on the useful characteristics of
oils from Eastern petroleums, it was found that the anti-
wear (lubricating properties) had not been studied
sufficiently. Surface - and chemically active metals
influence these properties to a very large degree.
Investigations were based on results obtained by M. S.
Borovaya on diesel oil fractions from Tuymazy, Binagadi,
and Baku. These oils have similar viscosities, but
different chemical composition (Table 1). Further tests
were carried out on oils and intermediates obtained from
the Novokuybyshevsk Petroleum Refinery. Characteristics
of these products and their viscosities and sulphur-
content are given in Table 2. Solutions containing sul-
phides and disulphides in the oils were tested. Fig.1:
friction diagrams obtained from naphthenic-paraffinic
fractions of the oil SU. These tests showed that the
viscosity of the petroleum products from the Novokuy-

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SOV/65-58-8-6/14

Anti-Wear Properties of Oils From Eastern Petroleum.

byshevsk Petroleum Refinery only changed slightly during processing. Table 3: various methods used for evaluating the properties are compared. Fig.4: test results on the lubricating properties of structural-group composition of three diesel oils. These investigations showed that the medium viscosity products of Eastern petroleum have the highest effect. Fractions separated with the aid of isooctane show average properties. For all these aromatic products an almost horizontal line on the wear curves in the region of 60 - 70 to 90 kg loads is typical. The medium fraction, separated with isooctane, shows an optimum combination of chemically active sulphur compounds and viscosity. This investigation has made it possible to present a new method of evaluating the lubricating properties of the oils, to ascertain that during the processing of semi-goudron the lubricating property of the oily petroleum products decreases, and to find a limit in the lubricating properties of the

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SOV/65-58-8-6/14

Anti-Wear Properties of Oils From Eastern Petroleum.

structural components of oils which may or may not contain sulphur compounds. There are 4 Figures, 2 Tables and 4 Soviet References.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti AN SSSR. (Petroleum Institute, AS USSR).

1. Oils--Test results

Card 3/3

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also 1583

31977
S/081/61/000/023/C50/061
B107/B110

AUTHOR: Morozova, O. Ye.

TITLE: Antifrictional effect of organosulfur compounds as addition to lubricating oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961 453, abstract 23M117 (Tr. 3-y Vses. konferentsii po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh. M., AN SSSR, v. 3, 1960, 218-227)

TEXT: Abrasion tests were made in a four-ball machine. The wearing surface of the steel balls was studied. The steel balls had a diameter of 12.7 mm and were made of hardened ball-bearing chrome steel. The wearing surfaces were tested whereby seizing to the lower fixed balls occurred. The oil base was the nonpolar part of the bright stock, the naphthene-paraffin fraction of MC-20 (MS-20) oil as well as the corresponding fraction of transformer oil, both sulfur-free. Dibenzyl disulfide and sulfur were used as active additions. The additions were dissolved in petroleum product so that the sulfur content in the solution was 1%. It has been noted that small maximum depths of the pits occur on abrasion of the balls

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Antifrictional effect of ...

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B107/B110

in oil with active additions. They increase insignificantly with increasing diameter of the wearing mark. If the sliding speed increases, the relative antiwear efficiency of the sulfur-containing compounds decreases. Under load a layer of great hardness and a submicroscopic plastic layer are formed from combination compounds of iron with sulfur or sulfur-containing compounds. This facilitates friction considerably. In long-lasting tests, the layers of great hardness are formed only in the initial period, later they are gradually worn off and not regenerated, since the continuous formation of iron-sulfur compounds softens the friction. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

MOROZOVA, O.Ye.; ZEMSKOVA, Z.K.; OSITYANSKAYA, L.Z.; KISLINSKIY, A.N.;
PETROV, A.I.A.

Part 2: Catalytic dehydroisomerization of alkylcyclopentanes.
Neftekhimiya 2 no.5:676-680 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.
(Cyclopentane) (Dehydrogenation)

VSEVOLOZHSKAYA, Ye.V.; MOROZOVA, O. Ye.; PETROV, Al. A.

Dibutyltetrachlorophthalate as a stationary phase in the
gas-liquid chromatography of hydrocarbons. Neftekhimiia 4,
no.1:142-150 Ja-F'64, (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh
Gosudarstvennogo komiteta SSSR po toplivu.

MOROZOVA, P. M.

Light, Beets and Beet Sugar

Development of the second year sugarbeets under
varying duration of day light. Dokl. AN SSSR
83, No. 2, 1952. Vseroyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy

Institut Sveklovichnogo Polevodstva Butovo,
Mosovskoy OBL. red. Dec 1951

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, 1953, Uncl.

21012

S/058/61/000/005/020/050

A001/A101

24.6600

AUTHORS:

Morozova, P.V., Tleubergenova, G.A., Khapilin, V.N.

TITLE:

Interaction of 660-Mev protons with nuclei of light and heavy elements of the photoemulsior

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no 5, 1961, 99-100, abstract 5B433
("Uch. zap. Alma-Atinsk. gos. ped. in-t, 1958, (1959), v 12, no 2, 172-187)

TEXT:

Stars produced by 660-Mev protons in nuclei of light (C, N and O) and heavy (Ag and Br) elements were studied with the aid of ~~НИКФН~~ (NIKFI) photo-emulsion. The total effective cross section was determined for inelastic interactions of protons with nuclei of the emulsion. Differential cross sections agree with that calculated on the basis of the optical nucleus model. Recoil protons formed in light nuclei possess higher energies than protons from heavy nuclei. The study of angular distribution of cascade particles has shown the preferential forward directional flux in light nuclei.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/C31/62/000/003/001/002
B152/B1C2

AUTHORS: Tleuber/genova, G. A. Candidate of Physico-mathematical
Sciences, Murpova, P. V.

TITLE: Inelastic interaction of protons with photoemulsion nuclei

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Vestnik, no. 3 (204), 1962,
72-76

TEXT: Using a proton beam from the synchrocyclotron of the Ob'yedinenny
institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) at
Dubna, the authors investigated nuclear disintegrations in a photoemulsion.
They analysed the stars with respect to number and density of the tracks.
With 9-Bev protons 79 disintegrations of light nuclei and 8% of heavy
nuclei were discovered. These results including the angular distribution
agree well with the values measured by V. S. Barashenkov, V. A. Belyakov,
Wang-Shu Fen et al. (Mekhanizm vzaimodeystviya bystrykh protonov s
nuklonami i yadrami (The interaction mechanism of fast protons with
nucleons and nuclei), R-331, Dubna, 1959). Only with protons of more than
5 Bev can total nuclear disintegration be achieved. According to Zh. S.
Card 1/2

Inelastic interaction of ...

S/031/62/000/003/001/002
3152/3102

Takibayev, (Doklady AN SSSR, v. 127, no. 1, 1959) this may be related to the generation and following annihilation of antinucleons. For a primary energy < 9 Bev the secondary charged fast particles formed, whose energy is 3.5 ± 0.5 Bev, caused 34 disintegrations of light nuclei of total of 409. As the multiplicity of generation of secondary charged particles gradually increases when the proton energy is increased to < 9 Bev, cascade mechanism is suggested. Along with this effect the contribution of slow charged particles ($E < 30$ Mev) to the intranuclear process falls off. There are 5 tables and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: R. E. Cavanaugh, D. M. Haskin and M. Schein, Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc., v. 30, no. 7, 36, 1955; C. G. Bernardini, E. T. Booth, and S. J. Lindenbaum, Phys. Rev., 88, 1017-1026, 1952 and 85, 826-834, 1952; W. C. Lock, P. V. March, H. Muirhead and W. C. Rosser, V. Proc. Roy. Soc., A 230, no. 1181, 215, 1955; R. McKeague, Proc. Roy. Soc. Series A, no. 1204, 236, 1956.

Card 2/2

S/707/62/005/000/005/014
D290/D308

AUTHORS: Tleubergenova, G. and Morozova, P.V.
TITLE: Nuclear interactions of secondary nuclear active particles in photo-emulsions
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Trudy, v. 5. Alma-Ata, 1962. Fizika chastits vysokikh energiy. Struktura yadra, 83-87

TEXT: The secondary nuclear active particles were produced by the interaction of primary 9 Bev protons with the nuclei of photo-emulsions. The emulsion (thickness 400μ) was used both as absorber and detector. The number of secondary stars produced in the absorber by fast secondary charged and neutral nuclear particles increases approximately uniformly with the thickness of the absorber (up to 6-8 cm thick); the mean ratio of the number of secondary stars in the final layer to the number in the initial layer is 1.59 ± 0.26 . The equivalent ratio for the stars produced by the primary beam is 0.75 ± 0.13 ; therefore the total number of stars does not

Card 1/2

S/707/62/005/000/005/614
D290/D308

Nuclear interactions ...

vary appreciably with absorber thickness (up to 6-8 cm) as the weakening of the primary beam is compensated by the production of secondary stars. The mean number of fast charged particles per star increases as the energy of the initial particle increases. There are 2 tables and 5 figures. ✓

Card 2/2

TLEUBERGENOVA, G.A., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; MOROZOVA, P.V.

Inelastic interaction of protons with the nuclei of a photographic emulsion. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 18 no.3:72-76 Mr '62.

(Nuclear reactions)

(MIRA 15:3)

L 18299-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/BSO/ASD(a)-5/AFWL/SSD/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4049163

S/0031/64/003/010/0035/0044

AUTHORS: Tleubergenova, G. A.; Lazareva, T. P.; Morozova, P. V.

TITLE: Investigation of energetic particle formation, with π^0 , emitted during 7.5 BeV π^- -meson interactions with photoemulsion nuclei

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Vestnik, no. 10, 1964, 35-44

TOPIC TAGS: π^0 meson product, deuteron triton, high energy particle, photographic emulsion, helium particle / NIKFI R photographic emulsion, OIYaI synchrophasotron

ABSTRACT: The interaction of 7.5 BeV π^- -mesons with type NIKFI-R photographic emulsion on the Dubna synchrophasotron was investigated. The interaction is accompanied by the emission of deuterons, tritons, and doubly charged particles with kinetic energies in excess of 25 Mev per nucleon. This analysis is concerned with the angular and energy distributions and the cross sections of deuterons, tritons, and helium particles. Particles stopped in the emulsion were identified by means of the g^*-p^β dependence and by the mean scattering of particle track ends. For particles not stopped in the emulsion, the g^*-p^β dependence was measured with g^* being measured along the whole track length. As a supplementary method, particle charge was determined by the δ -electron number, from a Card 1/2

L 13299-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049163

π^0 -p π curve. Analogously, in stars with radiation numbers $N_h \geq 2$, formed by 7.5 BeV π -meson energies, 240 deuterons and tritons and 61 doubly-charged particles are found with energies above 25 Mev. The distribution of such stars is represented graphically according to gray and black tracks. It is concluded that such stars emitting deuterons, tritons, and helium particles are all alike and differ considerably from general stellar distributions not containing tracks of fast particles with $M > M_p$. Curves are given of relative distribution of stars formed from energetic particles with $M > M_p$. Angular and energy distributions of these particles with $M > M_p$ are found to correspond to each other very well, pointing at the similarity in the mechanism of complex nucleon group formations by nuclear splitting. Finally, the cross section of these particles produced by 7.5 BeV π -mesons are tabulated for values of $E \geq 25$ and 50 and are found to be close to some particles formed by 9 BeV primary protons. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: NP, RS

Card 2/2

NO REF SOV: 010

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 010

L 26782-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/FSS-2 LJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AF6017446

SOURCE CODE: UR/0361/65/000/002/0051/0059

AUTHOR: Takibayev, Zh. S.; Tleubergenova, G. A.; Lazareva, T. P.; Korozova, P. V.; Kazanskaya, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Helium¹ particles emitted during the collision of 17.5 Bev pi-mesons with the nuclei of a photoemulsion 36
19 B

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 51-59

TOPIC TAGS: pi meson, photographic emulsion, helium

ABSTRACT: The article is a discussion of an experiment conducted for the investigation of the emission of multi-nucleon particles from splitting of nuclei under the influence of high energy π -mesons. In the experiment the interaction of primary π -mesons 17.5 Bev in energy with the nuclei of a photoemulsion² to form helium particles with a kinetic energy greater than 100 Mev is studied. An Ilford-G5 emulsion 600 μ in thickness was used. Distributions and characteristics of the particles are presented. The significant increase in the average number of grey tracks ($\sim 25\%$) for stars with helium particles by comparison with splits where no energy helium particles were present, the constancy of the energy spectrum of the helium particles during significant

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L 26782-66

ACC NR: AP6017446

variation of the energy of the primary π -mesons, the large asymmetry and close correspondence of the helium particle half-angles to those values for the grey tracks - all indicate the influence of the cascade process. However, other significant facts stated are not reconcilable to the cascade model and indicate the presence of other factors in the formation of high energy helium particles. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 17Nov64 / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

404-20-VI, R.G.

De estimating the estimated discharges in long collectors. 1800.
Trudy / KAH no.20:149-68 '63. (MIRA 1800)

MOROZOVA, R.I., starshiy prepodavatel'.

Cam gears for printing presses. Nauch.trudy KZPI no.2:111-123 '55.
(MLRA 9:3)

(Gearing) (Printing machinery and supplies)

MOROZOVA, R. I.

Perekalin, V. A., Savost'ianova, M. V. and Morozova, R. I. The connection between the structure of the molecules and the absorption bands of some derivatives of the di- and tri-phenyl-methane series. Pages 527-535.

SO: Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences, Izvestia, (USSR) Vol. 14, No. 4.
(1950) Series in Physics.

MOROZOVA, R. I.

Braun, A. D., Savost'ianova, M. V. and Morozova, R. I. The spectro-photometric study of decolorization of tri - phenyl - methane dyes in an alkaline medium and in the presence of albumen. Pages 536 - 541.

SO: Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences, Izvestia, (USSR) Vol. 14, No. 4.
(1950) Series on Physics.

MOROZOVA, R. I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Electronic Phenomena and Spectra

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Absorption spectra of derivatives of α - and β -isocyanide
methane series. V. V. Tsvetkov, M. V. Kuznetsova,
and R. I. Morozova. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 22, 823-9
(1953) (Eng. translation). See C.A. 46, 10886c.
H. L. H.

MOROZOVA, R.M.

Characteristics of the organic composition of southern Karelian
soils. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.9:134-149 '57. (MIRA 12:1)
(Karelia--Soils) (Humus)

MOROZOVA, R.M.

Characteristic properties of humic and fulvic acids in Karelian soils.
Izv.Kar. i Kol'.fil.AN SSSR no.3:87-95 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut lesa Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Karelia--Soil chemistry) (Fulvic acids) (Humic acids)

MOROZOVA, R. M., Cand of Bio Sci θ- (diss) "Composition of Organic
Matter in Soils of Karelia and its Transformation under the
Influence of Cultivation," Leningrad, 1959, 15 pp (Leningrad
Order of Lenin State Institute imeni A. A. Zhdanov) (KL 4-60, 117)

MOROZOVA, R.M.

Amount and forms of nitrogen in organic matter of Karelian
soils. Izv. Kar. i Kol'. fil. AN SSSR no.1:116-120 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut lesa Karel'skego filiala AN SSSR.
(Karelia--Soils) (Nitrogen)

MOROZOVA, R.M.

Amount and composition of humus in soils of the Karelian
A.S.S.R. Pochvovedenie no.10:79-87 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut biologii, Karel'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Karelia--Humus)

MOROZOVA, R.M.

Changes in the reserve and composition of humus in cultivated
soils of Karelia. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.29:38-49 '61.

(Karelia—Humus)

(MIRA 15:2)

PYATETSKIY, G.Ye.; MOROZOVA, R.M.

Changes in the physical and chemical properties of forest soils
in southern Karelia in connection with timber cutting. Trudy
Kar.fil.AN SSSR no.34:71-92 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Karelia--Forest soils) (Cutover lands)

KOLOMIYCHENKO, M.A.; MORCZOVA, R.I.

Quantitative changes in tryptophan, tyrosine and histidine in the composition of proteins irradiated with nuclear and light rays.
Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 34 no.3:359-370 '62.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biokhimi AN UkrSSR, Kiev.

MOROZOVA, R.P.

New reactions for detecting and identifying amino acids on chromatograms. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.2:290-299 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

YATSIMERSKIY, K.B.; MOROZOV, I.I.; VORONOVA, T.A.; GELMAN, I.I.

Quantitative determination of tantalum based on its catalytic effect on the reaction of oxidation of talosulfate by hydrogen peroxide. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.6:705-708 1974.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut.

YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.; MOROZOVA, R.P.

Induction period in homogeneous catalytic reactions involving
hydrogen peroxide. Kin. i kat. 4 no.4:574-580 JI-Ag '63.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4040669

8/0075/64/019/006/0705/0708

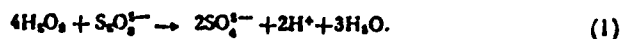
AUTHOR: Zubovskiy, K. B.; Morozova, R. P.; Voronova, T. A.; Gershkovich, R. M.

TITLE: Quantitative determination of tantalum by its catalytic action on the oxidation of thiosulfate by hydrogen peroxide.

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 6, 1964, 705-708

TOPIC TAGS: tantalum, quantitative determination, thiosulfate oxidation, catalysed thiosulfate oxidation, kinetic analysis, phototurbidimetric determination, catalysed oxidation

ABSTRACT: A new kinetic method is suggested for the quantitative determination of Ta (V), based on the catalysis of the reaction between thiosulfate and hydrogen peroxide:



Since the rate of sulfate formation is proportional to the catalyst concentration, and since the optical density of $BaSO_4$ is directly proportional to the sulfate ion

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040669

concentration, phototurbidimetric determination in the changes of the optical density of BaSO_4 will indicate the rate of the indicated reaction. A linear relationship was found between catalyst concentration (i.e., sulfate formation) and length of the induction period (time from mixing of the reagents to moment optical density = 0.05). The relationships between induction period and peroxide and thio-sulfate concentrations were also established (figs. 1, 2). It is suggested that concentrations of these corresponding to the middle portions of these curves be used. W, Ti, V and Th ions, which themselves catalyse the above reaction, and fluoride ions which form strong complexes with the catalyst affect the determination. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 3 figures and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut (Ivanov Chemical Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

MOROZOVA, R.S.

Electron microscopy of chloroplasts [with summary in English]. Fiziol.
rast. 4 no.5:484-486 5-0 '57. (~~1957~~ 16:11)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A. Timiryazeva AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Chromatophores) (Electron microscopy)

COUNTRY USSR
 CATEGORY PLANT PHYSIOLOGY Photosynthesis. I
 ABS. JOUR. : FEB 2190 BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1979, No. 15248
 AUTHOR : Genkel', P...; Lorožova, R.S. No. 15248
 INST. : Inst. of Plant Physiology, AS USSR
 TITLE : Electron Microscopic Study of Chloroplast
 Transition of *Sellia perennis* into the state
 of winter quiescence.
 ORIG. PUB. : Fiziol. rasteniy, 1957, 4, No.6, 509-513
 ABSTRACT : Chloroplasts of resting plants of *Sellia per-*
ennis are essentially different from chloro-
 plastids of plants in a state of active devel-
 opment: the size is noticeably diminished,
 the form remains round, and the interarrange-
 ment of grains is changed. Variation in the
 structure of the chloroplasts occurs in the
 period when the plants are preparing to hi-
 berate, and it is completed with the transi-
 tion of the plant to the winter state.

CARD: 1/2

MOROZOVA, R.S., BELAVTSEVA, Ye.M.

Light-and dark-field electron-microscopic examination of chloroplasts
in *Bellis perennis* [with summary in English]. Biofizika 3 no.3:
265-268 '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A. Timiryazeva AN SSSR,
Moskva, (for Morozova). 2. Laboratoriya elektronnoy mikroskopii
prii Otdeleniy biologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva
for Belavtseva).

(ELECTRON MICROSCOPY)

(CHLOROPLASTS)

GENKEI' P.A.; MOROZOVA, R.S.

Electron microscopic study of chloroplasts of *Bellis perennis* in spring. *Fiziol. rast.* 6 no.5:575-578 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

I.K.A. Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

(Chromatophores)

GENKEL', P.A.; MOROZOVA, R.S.; PRONINA, N.D.

Ability for synthesis in drought-resisting tomato plants. Fiziol.
rast. 9 no.1:80-85 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. K.A.Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy
of Sciences, Moscow.

(Tomatoes--Varieties) (Plants, Effect of aridity on)

KNYAZEVA, T.S.; KORSHAK, V.V.; AKUTIN, M.S.; KULEVA, M.M.; VINOGRADOVA, S.V.;
RODIVILOVA, L.A.; NEDOPEKINA, T.P.; VALETSKIY, P.M.; MOROZOVA, S.A.;
SALAZKIN, S.N.

Possibility of using various polyarylates as insulating film
materials. Plast. massy no.12:37-40 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Acids, Organic) (Polymers) (Insulating materials)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039942

8/0191/64/000/006/0013/0016

AUTHOR: Rodivilova, L. A.; Akutin, M. S.; Morozova, S. A.; Pshenitsina, V. P.

TITLE: Thermal aging of film materials based on type D-4 polyarylates

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 6, 1964, 13-16

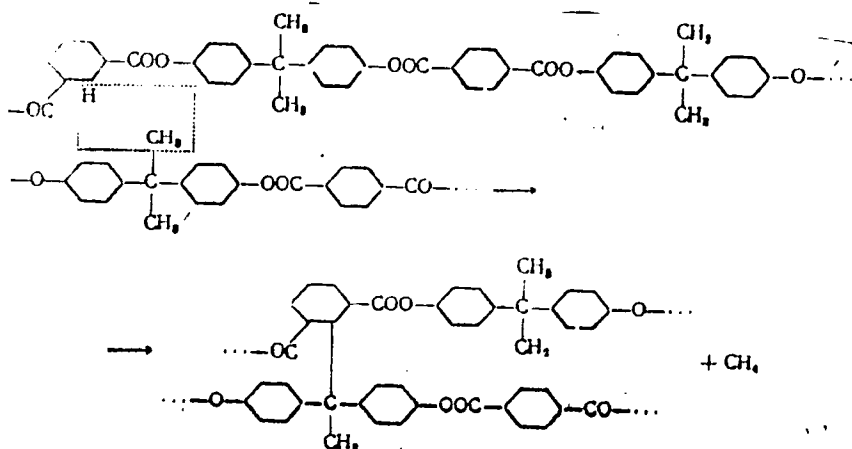
TOPIC TAGS: polyarylate, D 4 polyarylate, thermal stability, diphenylolpropane terephthalic acid condensate, diphenylolpropane isophthalic acid condensate, isophthalic terephthalic acid ratio, film strength, dielectric property, IR spectra, ester bond, methyl bond rupture

ABSTRACT: The thermal stability of type D-4 polyarylate films (condensation products of diphenylolpropane and a mixture of terephthalic and isophthalic acids) was examined. No change in film strength or dielectric properties was observed on prolonged heating at 70-100C. At 150 and 200C there was no change in strength during the initial period, the strength then increased 14-16% and then gradually decreased. The thermal stability is dependent on the isophthalic:terephthalic acid ratio in the polyarylate, a decrease in the terephthalic acid increased the thermal stability. It was established by IR spectroscopy that the D-4 polyarylate

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039942

does not undergo structural changes at 150C; at 200C the structural changes are primarily associated with the rupture of the $-CH_3$ group from the quaternary carbon atom in diphenylolpropane to form methane, thus:



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ACCESSION NR: AP4039942

The ester bonds are stable under these conditions. Orig. art. has: 6 figures,
3 tables and 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: MT, OC

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 28878-66

ACC NR: AP6018838

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/003/0554/0556

AUTHOR: Shvets, V. I.; Morozova, S. F.; Volkova, L. V.; Preobrazhenskiy, N. A. 24
B

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Investigations in the field of complex lipids. Synthesis of alpha-(alpha'-linolenoyl-beta-linoleoyl)glycerylphosphorylethanolamine, Cephalin

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1965, 554-556

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: A highly unsaturated alpha-cephalin: alpha-(alpha'-linolenoyl-beta-linoleoyl)glycerylphosphorylethanolamine -- was synthesized through a series of steps. The basic starting materials were beta-monoglycerides, produced by acylation of alpha, alpha'-benzylideneglycerin, followed by removal of the benzylidene group by hydrolysis with boric acid. The benzylidene method prevented saturation of the cis-C=C bonds of the acyl radicals, while avoiding subsequent catalytic hydrogenolysis. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUM DATE: 27Jan64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 CC

UNC: 547,426,548,915

L 34012-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6025528

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/001/0049/0054

AUTHOR: Shvets, V. I.; Volkova, L. V.; Hiroshnikov, A. I.; Morozova, S. F.;
Grinova, V. G.; Polyanskaya, V. A.; Preobrazhenskiy, N. A. 46

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy
institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii) B

TITLE: Investigations in the field of complex lipids. Synthesis of phosphatidyl-
serines with residues of unsaturated acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1966, 49-54

TOPIC TAGS: chemical synthesis, oleic acid, phosphorus compound, IR spectrum

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of highly unsaturated alpha-phosphatidylserines with oleic and linoleic acid residues is described. Starting materials were alpha,beta-diglycerides and the ter-butyl ester of N-phthaloylserine, produced by two methods: from the methyl acrylate and from serine, with the hydroxyl group protected with an acetyl group. Alpha(alpha'-linoleoyl-beta-oleoyl)- and alpha'-(alpha',beta-dilinoyleoyl) glycerylphosphorylserines were synthesized. Alpha-(alpha'-linoleoyl-beta-oleoyl)- and alpha-(alpha',beta-dilinoyleoyl) glycerylphosphoryl-N-phthaloylserines were synthesized from alpha,beta-diglycerides and the ter-butyl ester of N-phthaloylserine. The tert-butyl ester of alpha-bromo-beta-benzyloxy-propionic acid,

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UDC: 547.915.4+547.392.4
0916 774

L 34012-66

ACC NR: AP6025528

O-benzyl-N-phthaloylserine, the ter-butyl ester of O-benzyl-N-phthaloylserine, O-acetyl-N-phthaloylserine, and the ter-butyl ester of O-acetyl-N-phthaloylserine were produced and characterized. The structures of the alpha-phosphatidylserines were confirmed by their infrared spectra. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPAS: 35,998]

SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: 05Sep64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

MOROZOVA, S. N.

USSR/ Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11547

Author : Borisov N.V., Subbota M.I., Morozova S.N., Kovtunenkov M.V.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geological Prospecting
for Petroleum

Title : Hydrogen in Marsh- and Other Gases

Orig Pub : Tr Vses. n -i. geol.-razved. nef. in-ta, 1955, 6, 165-175

Abstract : An instrument for determination of H_2 (accuracy 0.02%), is proposed, and a detailed description is given of its use for the analysis of natural gases. Data are presented on the analysis of 11 samples of marsh gas wherein H_2 was detected by means of the described instrument. Concentration of H_2 reached only 0.3% with a content of heavy hydrocarbons $\leq 0.03 - 0.01\%$. In gases of mud volcanoes the H_2 content was $\leq 0.06\%$

Card 1/1

TURTEL'TAUB, N.M.; RYABCHUK, L.N.; MOROZOVA, S.N.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.

Chromatographic determination of helium, neon, and hydrogen impurities in air. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no. 1:133-134 '64.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

MOROZOVA, S.S.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30410

Author : Morozova, S.S.

Inst : ~~Moscow University~~.

Title : Procedure for Determination of Gypsum in Carbonate-Containing Saline Loam-Clay and Sandy Soil

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Mosk. un-ta, 1956, No 177, 99-109

Abst : By using 8 specimens of saline loam-clay and sandy soil from western Turkmeniya, an investigation was made of the effect of soil comminution (below 1 mm, below 0.25 mm), concentration of hydrochloric acid (0.2 and 0.5 N) and of temperature, on solubility of gypsum in HCl solution. Most complete lixiviation of gypsum (sulfates) from the soil takes place on comminution to particle size of 1 mm or less, boiling for one hour prior to settling for 24 hours at room temperature, and a subsequent extraction with 0.2 N solution of HCl to a complete

Card 1/2

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30410

elimination of the reaction to SO_4^{2-} . Deviations from maximum yield fo sulfates did not exceed 6.6%. On the basis of the results so obtained, instructions have been prepared for determination of gypsum in carbonate-containing saline soil.

Card 2/2

IZBA.

Hydrodynamic study of the process of well flooding in inhomogeneous medium. Izv. AN Azeri. 1988. No. 2. 88-90. 2 fig. 2 tab. no. 2.
(MIRA 18,8)

USSR/ Biology -Reservoirs, Water Pollution, Fish

"Use of the Matrix (Morphic) Analysis in the Evaluation of Human Resources," J. J. Bernick-Walsh, Ph.D., Mar 2000, Journal of Career Development, 27(1), 1-14.

"Dok Ak. N. S. SSSR" Vol LXVIII, No. 1.

Comparison of the call, however, provides a means of identifying the individual bird. The call is a single note, usually of moderate intensity, and is often repeated. The call is often used in the context of a song, and is often used in the context of a display. The call is often used in the context of a display, and is often used in the context of a display.

BARABASH-NIKIFOROV, I. I.: MOROZOVA, S. V.

Coy pou

Results of using coypus in the fight against harmful water plants. Zool. Zhur. 31, no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1953², Uncl.

MOROZOVA, T.A.

Materials on the biology and systematics of Pacific lamprey.

Vop.ikht.no.7:149-157 '56.

(MLRA 10:3)

1. Amurskoye otdeleniye Tikhookeanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.

(Soviet Far East--Lampreys)

MOROZOVA, T.B.

Unit for checking low-power meters. Nov. nauch.-issl. rab.
po metr. VNIIM no.6:24-26 '64. (MIFA 18:3)

24(0): 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215
 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni
 D.I. Mendeleeva
 Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No. 2. Scientific
 Research Abstracts: Collection of Articles, Nr. 2) Moscow,
 Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.
 Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR, Komitet standartov, mer i
 izmeritel'nykh priborov.
 Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.
 PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers,
 and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and
 gages for the various industries.
 COVERAGE: The volume contains 128 reports on standards of measure-
 ment and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of
 institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh
 priborov pri Sovetskom Ministre SSSR (Commission on Standards,
 Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of
 Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM -
 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii imeni D.I.
 Mendeleeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Met-
 rology imeni D.I. Mendeleev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch
 of this institute; VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
 institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov
 (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission
 on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), located
 in Moscow; Rossiyskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i
 izmeritel'nykh priborov (Russian State Institute of Measures
 and Measuring Instruments) located in Moscow; VNIIM -
 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-
 khimicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific
 Research Institute of Physicochemical and Radio-engineering
 Measurements) in Moscow; KhGIMIP - Kharkovskiy gosudarstvennyy
 institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Kharkov State Institute
 of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and MGIMIP - Novosil-
 burskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov
 (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instru-
 ments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.
 Gerasimova, Ye.I., and T.B. Morozova (VNIIM). Studying Checking
 Methods for Absorption-Type Attenuators With Attenuation to 30 db
 in the Three Centimeter Wave Range 125
 Kargin, A.Ya., S.M. Gushina, P.A. Shup'ko, and B.K. Karavashkin
 (MGIMIP). Developing a Method of Checking GSD-Type Generators
 by a Voltage to 1 Microvolt and by the Factor of Modulation 125
 Kharinovskiy, V.V. (VNIIM). Apparatus for Checking and Cali-
 brating Generators of Undamped Electric Oscillations of Ultrahigh
 Frequency 130
 Otyazhenkov, Yu.M., and A.A. Gurdinskii (VNIIM). Developing
 a Method and Apparatus for Measuring Time-varying Parameters of
 Delay Lines 131
 Oshchep, I.I., and I.J. Neustruyev (VNIIM). Developing Methods
 and Apparatus for Measuring Time-varying Parameters of
 Pulse 131
 Ruzin, A.V.S., and L.A. Pereverzev (VNIIM). Developing Methods
 Card 2/2.

ZALUTSKAYA, T.L.; KRZHIMOVSKIY, V.I.; KSHIMOVSKIY, V.V.; MOROZOVA, T.B.
RABINOVICH, B.Ye.; STOYAKINA, O.V.

Standard unit for measuring low power in the microwave range.
Izm. tekhn. no. 1:35-37 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Electric measurements) (Microwaves)

MOROZOVA, T.D.

Using the micromorphological method for the study of fossil
soils. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog no.1:109-114 Ja-F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Soil research)

MOROZOVA, T.D.

* Using the micromorphologic method in the study of fossil soils. Analele
geol geogr 14 no.4:101-108 Q-D '62.

MOROZOVA, T.D.

Buried soils of the Valdai interstadial. Dokl. AN SSSR 143
no.2:405-408 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.P.Gerasimovym.
(Geology, Stratigraphic)

MOROZOVA, T. D.

Dissertation defended at the Institute of Geography
for the academic degree of Candidate of Geographical Sciences: 1962

"Micromorphological Study of Buried Soils in the Forests of the Central
Russian Plain and Their Paleogeographical Significance."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

VELICHKO, A.A.; GUBONINA, Z.P.; MOROZOVA, T.D.

Age of periglacial loesses and fossil soils according to materials from a study of lacustrine and swamp deposits near the village of Mezin. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.3:619-622 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.P. Gerasimovym.

(Mezin region—Loess)

(Mezin region—Soils)

MCROZOVA, T.D.

Structure of ancient soils and the regularity of their geographical distribution during various periods of soil formation of the Pleistocene based on the study of fossil soils in the loess of the central part of the Russian Plain. Pochvovedenie no. 11:26-36 D '63. (MIRA 12, 1963)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

MOROZOVA, T.D.

Micromorphological characteristics of the frozen pale-yellow
soils of central Yakutia. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geog. no.6:66-71
N-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

MOROZOVA, T.D.; FAUSTOVA, M.A.

Microstructure of optically oriented clays in soils and unconsolidated sediments. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:90-99 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

MOROZOVA, T.D.

Micromorphological characteristics of pale yellow permafrost
soils in central Yakutia as related to cryogenesis.
Pochvovedenie no.11:79-89 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR. Submitted Aug. 7, 1964.

S/078/63/006/002/002/012
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Firsova, T. P., Molodkina, A. N., Morozova, T. G.,
Aksenova, I. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of sodium peroxocarbonates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 278 - 284

TEXT: In order to prove the existence of alkali hydroperoxides and to develop a simple method for synthesizing alkali peroxocarbonates, CO_2 was bubbled through concentrated solutions of NaOH and H_2O_2 at low temperatures. The filtrate was washed with ether and dried in air. The ratio NaOH : H_2O_2 was chosen according to the equations $2\text{MOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{aq} \rightleftharpoons \text{M}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{aq}$; $\text{MOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{MOOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{MOH} + 1.5 \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{MOOH} \cdot 0.5 \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. When carefully mixing H_2O_2 with NaOH (ratio: 0.5 : 1), bubbling of CO_2 through the mixture at a temperature from 0 to -15°C lead after 8 - 10 min to dissolution of the initially formed sodium peroxide octahydrate and to the

Card 1/3

Synthesis of sodium peroxocarbonates

S/078/63/008/002/002/012
B101/B186

sedimentation of a new phase which was identified as $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Depending on the drying conditions, x fluctuated between 0.6 and 14 mole. The residual 0.6 mole H_2O could not be removed without decomposing the substance. Thermographic analysis pointed to an endothermic effect at 126°C with the total active oxygen being liberated and Na_2CO_3 forming. If the mixing ratio $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 : \text{NaOH}$ was 1 : 1 $\text{NaOOH} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was formed first. Bubbling CO_2 through the solution at a temperature between 0 and -20°C lead to the formation of sodium diperoxocarbonate $\text{NaHCO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ according to the equation $\text{CC}_2 + \text{MOOH} \rightarrow \text{MHCO}_4$. With the ratio $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 : \text{NaOH} = 1.5 : 1$ $\text{NaOOH} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was formed as intermediate product, as final product also $\text{NaHCO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The formation of the new phase was finished in 20 to 25 min, longer bubbling lead to the decomposition of peroxocarbonate into bicarbonate. The yield of sedimented peroxocarbonate depends on the degree of dilution due to the solubility of this compound. According to the equation $\text{NaOH} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{NaHCO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, the solvent H_2O does not combine in the compound. At

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Synthesis of sodium peroxocarbonates

S/078/63/008/002/002/012
B101/B186

0°C and a ratio of $\text{NaOH} : \text{H}_2\text{O} = 1 : 5.5$ the yield was 80% at a ratio of 1 : 23 no sodium diperoxocarbonate was precipitated. This corresponds to a 22% solubility of this compound. A thermographic analysis yielded an endothermic effect at 50°C with a transformation to $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ whereby only half of the active oxygen was liberated, as well as an exothermic effect at 75°C where the remaining O_2 was liberated and finally an endothermic effect at 100°C caused by dehydration. This thermographic result proves that $\text{NaHCO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ is not identical with compounds of equal gross formula, as e.g. $\text{NaHCO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ or $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. $\text{NaHCO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystallizes in anisotropic needles. There are 4 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR, Laboratoriya perekisnykh soyedineniy (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Laboratory of Peroxide Compounds)

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1962
Card 3/3

FIRSOVA, T.P.; MOLODKINA, A.N.; MOROZOVA, T.G.; AKSENOVA, I.V.

Synthesis of potassium peroxydicarbonates. Zhur. neorg.
khim. 9 no.5:1066-1071 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya perekisnykh soyedineniy Instituta obshchey i
neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

L 21000-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWT(t) SCTB/LJP(e) JD/DD
ACCESSION NR: AP5025512

UR/0062/65/000/009/1678/1679
541.11+655.39

AUTHOR: Firsova, T. P.; Molodkina, A. N.; Morozova, T. G.; Aksenova, I. V.

TITLE: The melting temperature of potassium superoxide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 9, 1965, 1678-1679

TOPIC TAGS: potassium superoxide, air regeneration, life support

ABSTRACT: Potassium superoxide (KO_2) is of considerable importance as an agent for regenerating air.² In this work, samples containing 89-99% KO_2 and potassium peroxide, carbonate, hydroxide and small amounts of water were subjected to differential thermal analysis. It was found that at atmospheric pressure the melting points of various samples ranged from 490 to 530C. At pressures of 1-2 mm the melting points dropped to 350-415C. In the course of the experiments it was observed that molten potassium superoxide reacts vigorously with the glass walls of the container to form potassium silicate. This reaction is accompanied by evolution of nascent oxygen. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

[VS]

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i organicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)
Card 1/2

L 21000-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025512

SUBMITTED: 08Jan65

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 005

0
SUB CODE: IC, GC, TD

ATD PRESS: 4118

Card 2/2 BK

L 37207-66

ACC NR: AP6014414

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/004/0757/0759

AUTHOR: Firsova, T. P.; Molodkina, A. N.; Morozova, T. G.; Stasevich, N. N.

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TITLE: Preparation and properties of sodium peroxide dihydrate

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 4, 1966, 757-759

TOPIC TAGS: sodium compound, peroxide, heat resistance, thermogram, dehydration

ABSTRACT: The dihydrate of sodium peroxide was obtained by vacuum
dessicating the octahydrate at 0° over P₂O₅. A thermogram for the
dihydrate was drawn; its density was determined to be 1.98 ± 0.09 gm/cm³.
Attempts to dehydrate to the monohydrate were not successful. Dehydration
at 0° did not reduce the water of crystallization content. At 20° the
water was removed slowly but hydroxide was formed simultaneously. Orig.
art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 16Sep65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1 *MLP*

UDC: 541.549/546.33/661.49

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fluorography, method (Rus))

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